

# FOREIGN NEWS

ST. PAUL, MINN., FEBRUARY 12, 1895.

We copy the following summary from the "Union" of the 3d:

"The Hibernia brings to the United States the Oregon treaty, ratified by the British government, under the seal of the new foreign secretary, Lord Palmerston. This document was signed by his lordship and Mr. McLane on the 17th, at the foreign office, and afterwards conveyed by express for despatch by the Hibernia to his excellency Mr. McLane, minister to Great Britain. In the House of Lords on the 17th July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said it was his duty to lay before their lordships and that house the treaty which had just been concluded between her Majesty and the United States in reference to the Oregon territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their lordships that a ratification had that day been exchanged. A similar notice was given on the same day in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated that he had a paper to present to their lordships. The new ministry had got to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progress. All the members have been returned in the opposition except Macaulay and Lord Eversingham. In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appointments a fair trial. In consequence of the excitement now past, the country needs repose, and with the exception of the sugar duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry or test their capacity."

The affairs of Parliament will be wound up probably by the middle of August. The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There is evidence that the \$100,000 fixed upon as the amount to be given to him will be raised. Efforts will be made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel, by the gift of money, through the influence of the British empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude. The proceedings in the House of Commons possess considerable interest. Lord Brougham led the assault in the matter of the judges and salaries. Earl Grey showed that if blame attached to any one, it was to the noble lord himself. Mr. Duncombe wished to hear from the noble lord himself a distinct avowal of his views on the leading topics of the day.

Lord John Russell delivered a most able analysis, but while doing so said sufficient to point the moral of his future career as minister; to the principles of free trade he avowed his unswerving attachment; justice he would literally carry out; but with respect to the established church in Ireland, the premier thought it imprudent to meddle in this early stage of the business.

Cons.—The Corn Trade is in a large state, owing to the large quantities which were released from bond a fortnight ago, and the low duty, which has more or less affected the market since.

Pope Pius has granted a free pardon to political offenders, and His Holiness traverses the streets of Rome on foot, receiving petitions from the poorest of his subjects. He proposes to go off the public debt and dismiss the foreign troops.

THE OWNERS OF NOBLE ESTATES, assembled at Prague, have resolved partly to give up their exemption from taxes, and have proposed to apply the amount to the reduction of the taxes of the peasants.

DIRECT TAXES.—A Vienna letter of the 2d ult., in a Frankfurt journal, mentions a report that the State of Lower Austria have requested the government to abolish all the taxes on articles of consumption, and substitute for them a direct tax upon property.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER.—Nineteen shares of the London Globe were sold by auction at London, on the 10th, which realized 12,000 guineas. Fifteen of the number were purchased by Mr. Ridgeway, the publisher of Pictorial, London.

INVENTION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SHIRT.—A shirt which has been introduced to the London Times, the invention of Messrs. Graham & Smith, of Ludgate street, (late Everingham & Graham.) Four colors are so constructed as to fold into different effects; either color can be worn alone, and two together, three, or all four, according to the caprice of the wearer. Mr. Robert Kerr, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who has accomplished the weaving in one piece of this extraordinary shirt, which is announced to be the production of far greater merit than anything which has appeared in the French exposition of manufactures.

## FROM MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th publish the news of the Oregon Treaty under the head of "Very Important News." The papers state that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to save their country from the rapacity of the robbers of the "des Norte." They demand the Mexicans in the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by a guerrilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered wherever they were found.

Parades had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of 5,000 men to follow them.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him. Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico.

General Moore, the new commandant of the castle and city of Vera Cruz, who succeeded the Vice President, Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.

The American squadron is anchored under Green Islands. The opinion daily gains ground that the castle can only be taken by "escalade," or boarding, as Jack calls it. The sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.

The British Steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all. The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, and therefore suffer in health severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Saratoga alone excepted, on board of which vessel the surgeon prevails to a great extent.

CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES ABROAD.—It is too much the habit of some papers in the United States, as well as in Europe, to depreciate American Character, as to the promptness and certainty of payments. The whole of this has arisen from the folly and extravagance of two or three State Legislatures, in getting in debt beyond their means. Even Mississippi does not repudiate, strictly speaking. The Authorities that State deny the Constitutionality of the debt contracted. They raise a question upon the legality of the loan.

These State Legislatures, however, have given rise to much malignant vituperation in Europe, and not a little very foolish imitation of this foreign scolding in the United States. But let us look a moment at our reputation abroad. Is there any serious doubt of American character and credit? None, except by those who are too ignorant to know better, or who have an interest in maligning the United States. Within a few days a fact was stated to us by Col. Toot, late Minister to Russia, which is a very strong illustration of the high character of Americans in some parts of Europe. It is a fact, most honorable to our country. Our readers know that the Engineer on the great Russian Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, is Capt. WHISTLER, of the Topographical Corps, and a Graduate of West Point Military Academy. But this is not all, by any means. Col. Toot informed us that the grading and work on the entire line (440 miles) was given to American Contractors. This contract amounts to FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and was given to AMERICAN CONTRACTORS, in the face of the competition of all Europe, WITHOUT SECURITY!!

This fact is enough to show how very high Americans stand in Russia—and Russia controls half of Europe.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

# The New Tariff.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have already shown the oppressive bearing of the system of minimums and of specific duties upon articles not of uniform value, by compelling the poor, and men in moderate circumstances, to pay much higher duties in proportion to the value of the articles they consume, than are paid by the rich. By the usual modes of taxation, all pay in proportion to their property. John Jacob Astor, say, \$150,000 per annum, and the poor man nothing, for he has no property. But because the poor man has a stomach, as well as Mr. Astor, and like him must be clothed, and like him must provide for his family; and because he is obliged to content himself with an inferior quality of goods, the minimums and specific duties tax him just as much on that inferior quality as they do Mr. Astor on the best. It is undoubtedly true, that many a man not worth \$1000 in the world, pays more for the support of the national government, than Mr. Astor with his \$25,000,000. But this is not the worst of the case. If the poor man only paid taxes to the government, even though out of all proportion compared with the rich man, his patriotism might render it tolerable. But what if he were obliged to pay a large part of it to the rich? To the manufacturers, who out of his taxes, and those of others like him, have made their fortunes in a year, and are living in splendid palaces while he pines in a hovel? What would human nature say to this? Yet it is exactly what is passing before our eyes every day and moment. By subjecting foreign articles to extravagant duties, they are either excluded entirely, or greatly enhanced in price. Both these things together, constitute what is called "protection."

By enhancing the price of the domestic article with which it comes in competition, is also enhanced; and thus, while consumers are paying one dollar to the government, they are paying another dollar, or it may be, two, three, or five dollars, to the manufacturers or producers of the competing article. It is not pretended that the price of the domestic article is enhanced in precisely the amount of the tax on the foreign article. For so it is not. For commonly the foreign article, under domestic circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man,—states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, of various kinds; of tobacco, cotton, wool, and leather,—coal, salt, sugar, molasses, paper, cordage, cotton baling, hats and caps, straw hats, bonnets and braid, and earthen-ware,—the annual production of which in the U. S. is \$331,198,859 in value,—the enhanced price to consumers in consequence of the Tariff of 1842, if equal to the duty on the foreign articles with which these compete, would be \$119,750,589; and is in fact, according to the best light he can give, \$75,784,405. This enormous sum, according to Secretary Walker's calculations, is paid to the manufacturers and producers of the said sixteen articles, by their fellow citizens the consumers, in raising a net revenue for the government, (after deducting \$1,204,163 expenses of collection,) of only \$17,432,289. The process by which the Secretary arrives at these astounding results, and many of the details of that process, are contained in his recent Report to the Senate, made in compliance with a resolution of that body,—and the accompanying tables. The Report itself we published on Monday last. One of the principal tables will be found on our first page. The actual addition to the price of the domestic articles, says Mr. Walker, "is based upon prices current and sales, and upon the actual difference in price of the foreign and domestic articles on our market, arising from the Tariff. This is founded upon actual sales at home and abroad, a comparison of the foreign and domestic prices current, including the charges and transportation of articles, together with numerous invoices based upon actual importations and sales, and furnished heretofore by merchants of the highest character. Whenever any difference was presented in comparing these data, the lowest sum has invariably been taken."

Admitting that the Secretary's calculations are correct, or any thing like correct, can any body wonder at the prosperity of the manufacturers and iron men, or at the comparative depression of other interests, especially that greatest of all interests, the agricultural. Taking human nature as it is, and not as it ought to be, it is not to be wondered at that the farmer, who is supposed to be reluctant to part with any portion of his \$75,000,000 bounty per annum, (or \$50,000,000 if this amount is preferred,) and cry Ruin, Ruin, Fire, Blood, and Murder if the "deed should be consummated!"

Now bear in mind that a large part of this 75 or 80,000,000, is paid by men in moderate circumstances who are scarcely able to make the ends of the year meet, and paid to men (in numerous cases) of splendid fortunes, derived from this long continued, but half-concealed oppression, and you have the case a little as it presents itself to our own minds. Is not, then, a law which removes the grinding inequalities of the Tariff of 1842, by abolishing minimums and specific duties, and substituting a duty of a comparatively small portion of the price of a public blessing? And ought it not to be welcomed by every man, whether a manufacturer or not, who loves justice more than wealth drawn from the pockets of their fellow citizens without an equivalent? Surely it ought, or our moral perceptions are strangely bewildered.

Complaint has been made that dye-stuffs and raw materials used in manufacturing, are subjected to a duty under the new Tariff. On examination, we find that almost the whole class of dye-stuffs, except indigo, are assessed at five per cent. on their value, and no more. The most important of all the dyes, pays ten per cent. duty, while under the Tariff of 1842 it paid six cents a pound. Five per cent. duty is little more than nominal; yet we should be quite willing that it were widely dispensed with in reference to dye-stuffs. It will not amount altogether to \$250,000 a year; yet it enables the manufacturers to cry persecution, as if they were ever to pay any thing from their own business, towards the support of the government!

Then, again, it is said the manufacturers are oppressed by an increase of the duty on coarse wool. By the Tariff of 1842, wool costing not exceeding 7 cents a pound at the place where imported, was charged with only 5 per cent. duty, while wool costing more than 7 cents a pound, was subject to a duty of three cents a pound, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Now the fact is, that under the 5 per cent. duty, immense quantities of wool were imported,—about 13,000,000 lbs. in 1845,—and it was found that a good deal of it was so fine, (owing to a change in the breed of the flocks,) as to come in competition with our own wool-growers. With this view, no doubt,—wool being about the only agricultural article which it is possible to protect,—the duty on all wool was fixed in the new Tariff at 30 per cent. If the carpet-men are dissatisfied at this, they must settle the question with the Tariff. The former are few in number,—the latter are hundreds of thousands.

The iron men are favored with a duty of 30 per cent. under the new bill, which, at the present price of iron in Europe, will give them an ample protection. Some decline from the extravagant prices of iron abroad is to be expected; but such is the increase of consumption, for rail roads, ships, roofs, and a thousand other things, that the price is likely to continue high for a long time to come. Manufacturers of wool not otherwise provided for, are subject to 30 per cent. duty,—manufacturers of cotton 25 per cent. All this is well.

We hope now that by a separate bill Congress will at once proceed to lay a duty of 20 per cent. upon tea and coffee. We dare say the money will be wanted. There will almost of course be a check upon many articles of import until the 1st of December, in many cases to enter them at the reduced rate of duty. On the other hand, the duty on some articles, but not the most important ones, is increased. These will be imported more freely before the 1st of December than afterwards.

What the manufacturers, merchants, and others, now have to do, is to adapt themselves to the new state of things. It is what they all need, more than almost any thing else. That can now be had, if wanted. The free trade men will be content to leave the "Tariff as it is," for a long time to come. At least, such is our impression and belief. It was idle to suppose that a Tariff so exorbitant as that of 1842 could be permanent; the light of the age forbade it. No Tariff can long endure, except a moderate one. The days of restriction are numbered. The world is becoming free. The new Tariff is a public official expression of that fact. Success to it, and to the country!

# The New Tariff.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The following, from the Washington Union, contrasts the duties upon articles of most common use and necessity, under the Tariff of 1842, and the new bill of 1846. The reader is invited to compare them together and ascertain which best and most protects American industry. Are we better protected fellow mechanics and working men, by paying a tax of 100 per cent. upon iron, 62 upon sugar, 50 to 100 upon cotton and cotton prints, and 75 upon salt, than we shall be by a duty of 30 per cent. under the first named of these articles and 20 upon the last?

A comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles actually paid under the tariff of 1842, and to be levied on the same by the tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846:—

Articles.	1842.	1846.
Wines—Champagne,	12	30
Burgundy,	9	30
Madira,	5	30
Tun,	2	30
Carpets—Wilton carpets,	22	30
—Tuscan,	22	30
Glasses—Polished plate, 22 by 14 inches,	27	30
Glasses—Gentlemen's real kid,	22	30
Ladies,	21	30
Braces—India rubber, costing 17 each and above,	30	30
Paper—Billetdoux, or fancy note,	30	30
Gilt,	22	30
Pastes—Balmes, cosmetics, and perfumes,	25	30
Silks—Pocket handkerchiefs made from five silk,	16	25
Silk velvets,	14	25
Brocade silks for dresses,	14	25
Flannels—Archer's unsilking, costing 60 cents,	23	30
Silk and wool flannels, costing \$1 the square yard,	14	20
Hair curled for mattresses,	12	20
Chocolate,	12	20
Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil,	20	40
Furniture of cedar wood, satin wood, &c.,	30	40
Genoa—Pavle and precious stones when set,	108	30
Imitations thereof,	72	30
Canees and imitations thereof, and on mosaic,	72	30
Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver, or platinum, 20 cents, Articles of general use, &c.,	20	30
Wines—Sicily Madeira (low-priced),	49	30
Spices—Pimento,	120	40
Ginger,	53	40
Cassia,	61	40
Carpeting—The Ingrain,	73	30
Ingrain,	36	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron,	73	30
Nail or spike rods,	69	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes,	108	30
Hoop iron,	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges,	52	30
Iron chains other than cable, 101	30	30
Wrought for ships, locomotives, and steam engines,	83	30
Smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing do.,	66	30
Wood screws,	66	30
Cast-iron, moulds, or pressed tumblers, 137	30	30
Gloves—Yellow seep, called Hoxamian, (wagons and reaping gloves),	90	30
Imitation kid,	55	30
Woolen imitation kid,	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 13 cents the dozen,	62	30
Paper—Mould, foolscap, &c.,	53	30
Sugar, commonly called brown sugar,	52	30
Vinegar,	76	20
Cloths of wool—Broadcloths, cassimeres, coatings and padding,	40	30
Bazets,	38	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India \$2 50 for the piece of 7, and weighing 8 ounces, 50	25	30
Ditto, costing \$2 75, and weighing 8 ounces, 50	25	30
Black go do nap, or taffeta silk, for dresses, weighing 1 ounce to the yard, and costing in England or France 32 cents,	47	25
Black crapes, low priced,	60	25
Pins—Called pound or mixed pins,	53	30
Shirtings, costing 74 cents per yard,	36	30
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard,	50	25
Mousseline de Laine—Cotton worsted 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents,	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and alpaca cloth, costing 15 cents the square yard,	50	25
Miscellaneous.		
Lined oil,	57	20
Cables and cordage, tarred,	120	25
Umanufactured hemp,	30	30
Wool, coarse, unmanufactured,	5	20
Wool, fine, unmanufactured,	62	30
Anchor,	45	30
Anvil,	45	30

THE FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM.—The Rothschilds have a fortune of 150 millions of dollars; and Lord Somersby, who lately died in England, has left a fortune of 50 millions of dollars. Though the Rothschilds operate in Paris and London, yet Frankfurt, Vienna and other German cities, have been and are the principal theatre of their business. And in what has this business consisted? In buying and selling stocks, in negotiating loans, or standing between lender and borrower, and receiving payment for transacting their mutual business. We urge nothing against this business, as we participate in no vulgar and groundless prejudices against brokers. They hold the same position between borrowers and lenders or buyers and sellers of money and evidences of debt, with merchants between producers and consumers. Like merchants, they distribute the goods of the world, and the system which reduces millions to extreme poverty, and all its consequent miseries, and enables one man or family to amass, in a single generation, 150 millions of dollars. Ten thousand dollars, invested in a farm, a mechanical trade, or in commerce, will afford an ample provision to a family of moderate numbers, and is more than farmers, mechanics or merchants possess, even in our country. If of 150,000 persons, must be reduced from comfort to absolute destitution, to enable one family to own 150,000 millions of dollars! Such a system is awful! The statistics of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, with a population of 352,000, show about 70,000 paupers and criminals, the latter being driven to crime by poverty. And whence this enormous poverty? It is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$200,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just as it is produced by bad government, bad standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-baggers. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles! The question can be answered by its bloated barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the U. S. can own